

# PARIS DRESSMAKERS BUSY CREATING NOVELTIES

Working as Usual Preparing the Autumn and Winter Models, for Which There Are Many Orders

New Ideas in the Latest Gowns and Tailored Suits—Louis XV. Coats to Be Popular

BY CLAUDE CHERRY.

A GREAT wave of sanity has passed over us. And for this, thank you, we are indebted to the past week has been thrust into the background. The French—like the English and the Russians—are very well aware of the present state of affairs. It is a terrible state, but every one has determined to do what he or she can to "keep things going."

As I pointed out in my last article, this is of vital importance. At the outset one felt inclined to sacrifice everything to the brave fellows who have marched out, perhaps never to return; but there are others. At home, surrounding us, there is a vast army of humble workers who must surely starve if their usual employment is taken from them, and it is our duty to see that these unoffending people are not wronged.

At the first moment it was difficult to realize all this. Now, however, the blessed "wave of sanity" has come. We are looking facts right in the face and are trying to make the best of them.

Wild rumors were afloat in days ago with regard to the great dressmakers and tailors of the Rue de la Paix. People said that this "maison" or that "maison" had closed its doors, just as it was rumored that Paris was "like a desert." As a matter of fact Paris is almost exactly as it always is, with very little difference. The cafes and restaurants close earlier than usual; there are not now so many tourists on the boulevards, that is all. August and September have always been "dead months" so far as social affairs are concerned in Paris.

But the famous dressmakers of the Rue de la Paix have not closed their doors. And they do not intend to do so. I have just had a letter from Worth in which he said that while certain of his workgirls were engaged on Red Cross needlework, others were busy preparing the autumn and winter models. Orders are flowing in fact if one did not know that a terrible war was devastating Europe one would not realize the fact in Paris.

Callot Secours are creating novelties for the coming winter. So are Mme. Cheruit, Fremet, Lewis and many others. Next week I hope to give a detailed account of the novelties which Jean Worth is preparing for the winter. Meanwhile I shall continue to speak of the advance fashions which were created for the great seaside resorts just before the war broke out.

The model costume which I have sketched this week was created by Redfern for the Deauville races, those famous races which had to be abandoned because both the men and the horses which were to have taken part in them have been sent to the front. I have more than once pointed out that the gowns and tailored suits created for the Deauville season are possessed of special importance because they indicate very clearly the outline of the fashions of tomorrow. For this reason, dress experts make a point of visiting Trouville-Deauville in the month of August and then go down to Biarritz and San Sebastian for September.

"La ligne" is of the utmost importance. It really matters very little whether a model costume is composed of linen or of serge or of velvet; what does matter is whether the outline is that of yesterday or of to-morrow. And it is an invariable fact that the outline of the gowns and suits created for the ultra smart Parisiennes who go to Trouville-Deauville is always the outline of to-morrow.

The costume I have sketched was created for a very well known Parisienne who is at Biarritz at this moment. The long coat, which dipped slightly at the back, was made of dull blue canvas cloth and the beautiful braidings were carried out in black and dark blue soutache. The coat modeled the figure without being tight and it was cut with the intention of giving length to the waist line.

This is one of the new ideas: A long waist line which has the effect of making the figure look slender and particularly graceful. The waistcoat indicated in my sketch was made of black glove kid and the large buttons were in blue enamel rimmed with jet. The skirt was set in fine knife pleats from waist to hem, and though there was a quantity of material in it it fell in straight folds right down to the feet.

Coats of the order shown in this sketch will be very popular all through the winter. It is early to speak of fur wraps, but I have already seen coats of this kind made of black brocheswanz and also of astrakhan, with a picturesque waistcoat of ermine, the latter being finished with cut jet buttons.

All of these long coats of the Louis XV. order have comfortable sleeves cut like those on a man's overcoat. These sleeves are as a rule finished with deep cuffs and the buttons are always an important item. For velvet coats intended for afternoon wear antique buttons in enamel and paste are very popular.

You will note that a very flimsy blouse shows itself where the coat opens in front. The frilled collar of this blouse falls over the coat and soft frills fall lightly over the breast.

All the big dressmakers say that extremely dainty and flimsy blouses will be worn this winter under fur wraps and long coats. These blouses will be delicate and the sleeves will be long and transparent.

On the terrace of the Casino at San Sebastian I saw yesterday afternoon a really charming blouse which attracted my attention because of its simple outline and original decorations. It was composed of white cashmere crepon and it was, I believe, a Parisian model. The design was kimono and soft folds of crepon fell over the suède belt in front and at the sides. Then there were delicate tiny sprays of white roses, worked in tiny porcelain beads and silks, dotted over the surface of the white crepon.

The flowers seemed hung against the supple material quite carelessly and the artistic colors of the little beads, which were closely massed together, gave surprisingly good results.

fashioned designs and colors, like those seen on antique hand purses, are eagerly sought after, and this embroidery is applied to blouses, waistcoats and revers. It is ideal work for clever girls who know how to use their needles.

I have already spoken of the revival of velvet as a material for winter gowns and suits. Quite early in the autumn season velvet, in a new make, was being freely used in the Rue de la Paix for smart afternoon costumes. This particular velvet was a mixture of cotton and silk and was very light in texture and supple in quality. It was not exactly the velvet, though it resembled it rather closely.

In black and in pure white this new velvet has already had a great success. It is practically rainproof and it is not at all expensive. Velvet of all kinds—and velvetene is included in this statement—will be freely used all through the winter, and many of the smartest wrap coats will be made of ribbed velvet coats will be worn in conjunction with pleated skirts, such as that shown in my sketch, and they will be almost exaggeratedly picturesque in outline.

Another material which will be in great favor with our best tailors is a new make of camel's hair cloth which is at one and the same time warm and light. This beautiful cloth is made in extremely wide widths and it will be freely used for the attractive visiting costumes which the Parisiennes call les tailleur's habilles. Bands of skunk and sable will be used on this cloth but as a rule these fur trimmings will be seen on the coats only.

Nearly all the new skirts are pleated, entirely pleated or set in flat pleats at either side. On the picturesque coats of ribbed velvet which I have just mentioned there will be deep collars of fur. Some of these collars will be of a pronounced sailor order; others will be of the graceful "chale" outline which adds so much grace to the figure.

A heavy make of navy blue serge with a coarse diagonal rib will be the favorite material of the winter with our leading tailors; indeed navy blue serge in all makes will be in constant demand. For tailored suits of severely classic outline the coats will be long and semi-tight fitting, while the skirts will be rather short and finely pleated. The long "chale" collar, turned over with satin, is again very fashionable for simple tailored suits and in almost all cases these "chale" collars extend down below the normal waist line.

## WOMEN IN BOSNIA.

SINCE the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary attention has been drawn to the peculiar conditions of women in the annexed areas. The population, a mixture of Mohammedans—who are in a large majority—Roman Catholics, Greek Catholics, Protestants and Jews, lived until the end of the seventies of the last century in the same state as they lived in the six or seven hundred years ago. And though administrative reforms since the annexation, and more since the annexation by Austria-Hungary, have caused great changes in many respects, customs surviving from the earlier strange forms of family life are still to be found in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The great difficulties of shaping the final constitution of the annexed provinces have led to the adoption of an interim form, which gave to the women of Bosnia and Herzegovina some political rights. It is almost grotesque to think of women who live under absolutely patriarchal conditions and have not yet awakened to the perception of their situation getting the vote. And all the more grotesque to have it given by the Austrian Government, which denies to the highly cultivated women of its own country even the right to form political societies or to join men's political associations, and by the Hungarian Government, which resisted a strongly organized woman's movement to give the vote to Hungarian women, who of course have at least always had the right of political organization.

The patriarchal form of life still to be found in many parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a mixture of Slav and Mohammedan customs. All the members of a family, amongst themselves, constitute a Zadruga or family society, and they inhabit one large house called a Velika kuca. According to prescribed custom the head of the family is the eldest man in it. The younger men implicitly obey him and the women of the community are entirely subject to the men. The chief place among the women is held by the Maja redusca, who controls the management of the house. She organizes the daily work among all the women and is responsible for all that happens in the household. In some Slav countries married women take it in turns to be the Maja redusca, and a new one takes over the duties every week; but here the oldest woman of the family shares it with no one else. Next in rank to her is the Maja planinka, who is in charge of the dairy farm.

All the property of the Zadruga is held in common among the members of the family. The only private and personal property which can be possessed by any of them is what they may happen to make in their free time, and this is called their obolina. But a woman retains her dowry, her marriage outfit and her wedding presents as her own all her life, and, further, the poultry of the Zadruga is generally considered by common consent to belong to the women of the community. As is the case in all Eastern nations the women marry very young and grow old at an early age, and have very few interests in life. They set immense store by their clothes, which are exceedingly beautiful, being covered with the most exquisite embroidery. But it is only in the houses that they wear these fine clothes. Out of doors the Mohammedan women of Bosnia and Herzegovina are more closely veiled than are their sisters in Turkey. Even their hands are not allowed to appear, but must be hidden in the folds of the shapless robe. There is but little resemblance between the dark, sombrely clad figures seen walking in the streets and the brilliant women of the harem, with their colorful dresses and beautiful ornaments. In their style of dress there is not much difference between the costume of the Mohammedans and the women professing other religions. They all wear short silk trousers, called dimbe, richly embroidered stockings, a short jacket, called fermen, and handsome belts. Married women are never seen without their anterija,



A beautiful winter model made of dull blue canvas cloth, with elaborate braidings—in blue and black—and a picturesque waistcoat in black glove kid. This is one of the newest models and it indicates the "ligne" of the coming winter.

which is a gift to them at their marriage from their husbands, and by which they all set great store. They all wear the fez too, and girls have to do their hair differently from the married women.

Not much respect is shown to women as a rule. It is only when she is an expectant mother that a woman can feel herself of some importance. The utmost a woman can aspire to is to be the mother of boys, and the worst fate that can befall her is to be a childless woman. Another Bosnian proverb puts the case for Bosnian women in a nutshell. It runs: "The master of the house is the master mind." This sums up in a word the general estimation in which women are held, all mental power being supposed to be a monopoly of the male sex.

But though the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina are somewhat narrow in their intellectual outlook, it can be claimed for them that they are possessed in some regard by a very keen sense of justice, and that they are in their dealings with one another remarkably free from vindictiveness. They like to avoid legal interference with their troubles, and in seeking justice one with another they try more to remedy the wrong done than to punish it.

As economic development is not arrested by the doors of harems, it has of late years taken many women out of the ancient, traditional family life. More and more women in Bosnia and Herzegovina enter the factories, and the hands occupied hitherto in the

house, chiefly with needlework, are working now in the industrial production of carpets, all sorts of textiles, tobacco, and brasswork. The lady doctors, appointed officially now for more than thirty years to attend upon the women in the harems, who have hitherto refused to avail themselves of the services of men doctors, say that their patients are beginning to show signs of irritation at the restricted lives they are compelled to lead. Existing conditions are doomed. Sooner or later the women will rise in open rebellion against them.

The new Constitution, which was granted on February 10, 1910 gave the franchise to four classes of electors, the first of them being landowners paying a tax of 140 crowns (about thirty dollars) or upward on their estates. In this women—but only widows and spinners—are included. They have to cast their vote by a male proxy.

At the first election seventy-eight women recorded their votes. Seventy-six of them were Mohammedans, one Serbian, and one a Roman Catholic. That so many of them should have exercised their political right is an astonishing sign of the vitality of women under all circumstances.

## SOME FASHION COSTUMES.

There was quite a flutter in the dovecotes of fashion when last season the debutantes at court in England introduced a bluish pink and other colors into

their toilets, which had hitherto all been white.

Now the brides are beginning to do much the same thing, though white still prevails trimmed with gold as well as silver, and some of the heroines of the wedding day are foregoing a train and wearing a short wedding gown. It was considered very bad taste when the blushing damsel no longer wore her veil turned over her face, but more becomingly set at the back. Those were the days when she really was timid and hardly spoke. There is very little of that sort of thing now; she is to be seen chattering to her friends inside the church and out, and is quite as much at her ease as if she had been married twenty years.

At one time it was considered the thing to wear the hair flowing on her wedding day; no one would wish to do that now, and it is many, many years since it was in vogue. All kinds of ideas have been propagated with regard to the arrangement of the veil; it used to be a sine qua non that it should hang to the hem of the skirt.

Some women persist in ignoring the orange blossom and have a roll of silver or white satin ribbon instead. All white is not by any means becoming to every body, and this may be redeemed by a little green and silver in the cap. The veil should reach to the end of the train or to the hem of the short skirt if a short one is worn.

Shorter bridal dresses find favor in hot weather, and brides are not pre-

pared always to struggle with yards of unnecessary material. Many English brides who have distinct court trains have them so made that they can be unhooked before they go to cut the cake after they have received the congratulations of their friends. It is always more convenient to fasten such a train at the shoulder, and then there should be little pages to carry it, and it should be the correct length of a court train. It is often of quite distinct material to the dress itself—white or silver brocade, silver gauze, embroidered net or chiffon or lace.

Nothing is so fashionable for autumn weddings as a serge to go away in. In the London season the bride starts in a more dressy frock and she frequently changes en route for a real travelling dress. For the moment many brides are married in their travelling dresses, for hurried and quiet weddings are the order of the day.

## STYLES AT ABRAHAM & STRAUS.

Brown Is Favorite Color in Brooklyn Store.

The two most noticeable features of the new styles as shown by Abraham & Straus in their Fall fashion show, now going on in their Brooklyn store, are the indefiniteness of the waist line and the fragrant sleevelessness of almost all the gowns designed for evening and dress wear.

One black velvet creation, for instance, consisted of a full short skirt of charmeuse topped by a sleeveless black velvet guimpe and a swathing of velvet draped around the figure and reaching from four inches above the normal waist line to at least a foot below. There was no trimming on this costume and not a glint of color.

Brown seems to be the favorite color now. At this exhibit there were several house gowns, suits and tailleur frocks of "Afro brown."

A Cheruit model consists of a low belted coat buttoning from chin to hip down the front, of broadtail cloth in this color, and skirt with a tulle pointed back and front. Another costume in this color consists of a broadtail cloth coat with a big sash tied in front and long sleeves of charmeuse. A skirt of the latter material has triple ruffles of the broadtail.

The most startling costume consisted of a silver head bodice and tulle falling over a train of scarlet velvet. Believing that the public can gain a far better opinion of the new styles and new materials if these are displayed on stationary wax figures, the management has, for the first time in many seasons, dispensed with the "mannikin show."

## PRESERVED CRABAPPLES.

CRABAPPLES make a most delicious jelly which has only to be tasted once to be proclaimed thoroughly delectable. The wild apples should be gathered while firm and fresh, but not quite ripe enough to fall from the trees. Each one should be wiped with a damp cloth to cleanse them. They should then be weighed and put in a big preserving pan with one pint of water to every pound and a half of fruit. Let them boil till quite tender, then strain through a colander, using a flat wooden spoon to pulp them through. When the liquid is extracted measure it and to each pint allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar. Cook juice and sugar together, boiling for twenty minutes. Remove the scum and pour the jelly into small pots. It is very nice eaten by itself as jam, but can be used for garnishing, as it is of a pretty red color. It is also excellent with roast mutton or game and makes a capital substitute for red currant jelly.

Crabapples in syrup is a very pretty dessert dish, and although the apples take some time to prepare they are worth doing, especially as they keep some time when bottled.

The syrup must be made with two parts sugar to one of water, the ingredients being brought to the boil and allowed to cook gently till a fairly strong thread can be made by dipping the fingers in the syrup and pulling a little. When the syrup is ready drop

in the crabapples and bring slowly to the boil; remove the pan from the fire, skim off the scum, lift on the fruit, put into an earthenware pan and cover with the syrup. Let the fruit soak for twenty-four hours. Now drain off the syrup, add a little more sugar and water and repeat the process. Do this at intervals of twenty-four hours till the syrup turns to a pink jelly and the crabapples are saturated to the core with sugar. They must be handled very carefully so as not to break the skins. The crabapples can be used at once or bottled and used as required.

Cranberry jelly is almost indispensable with venison and lends piquancy to mutton too. The cranberries should be well washed and the dark colored berries picked out, as these spoil the color of the jelly. The following is a popular recipe.

Method—Run the berries through a sieve, then pound together the onion and the rest of the ingredients, having stoned the raisins first. Put all together in an enameled saucepan and boil for eight minutes. Take the pan off fire, put the lid on and leave all the contents are cold. When cold store in jars and tie down with parchment.

When elderberries are ripe enough to gather, a very delectable chutney can be made as follows:

Ingredients, 1 pound of elderberries, three ounces of raisins, half a pint of vinegar, a teaspoonful of salt, six cloves, a little cayenne and mace (just a dust of each), one onion, two ounces of sugar and one-quarter of an ounce of ground ginger.

Method—Run the berries through a sieve, then pound together the onion and the rest of the ingredients, having stoned the raisins first. Put all together in an enameled saucepan and boil for eight minutes. Take the pan off fire, put the lid on and leave all the contents are cold. When cold store in jars and tie down with parchment.

There is no better exercise for little girls than skipping and mosey, perhaps dancing, itself—which tends to greater grace of figure and of movement. When, however, childhood is merged in girlhood the game should be discontinued. But the skipping must be properly done, and it is a very good thing to encourage this among children, who much enjoy excelling in this particular if it is suggested to them. Two special points should be made—the first place that the rope is held with the hands more or less at right angles to the body, and in the second that the child comes down each time on her toes and with the knees as "loose" as possible. She should be taught to stand for a moment with the rope behind her and her arms straight down as her sides become beginning and should understand that all good skipping must be done with the shoulders back and the head erect. This is really important, as skipping with the hands and arms forward, as one not infrequently sees children doing, is as bad as the proper motion is good, for it is distinctly narrowing the chest instead of the reverse.

KEROSENE USEFULNESS. KEROSENE, like soda, is so cheap and easily obtained that women quite overlook its usefulness.

First of all, we know how cheering the light is from a good lamp, how quickly and satisfactorily a room can be heated. Take it to the laundry; two tablespoonfuls of kerosene added to an ordinary wash boiler of water, the clothes steeped in this, will come out clean with absolutely no odor after rinsing; one teaspoonful in two quarts of boiled starch will lend a polish, especially in cold weather, when clothes freeze on the line.

Kerosene sprinkled where flies hatch will tend to drive them away, and mosquitoes positively refuse to remain where it is. For the latter, wet a cloth with the liquid, then hang it up; watch the satisfactory result.

Porcelain tubs, basins and sinks are quickly cleaned and polished by sprinkling a little kerosene on the article. Rub soap on a soft wet cloth, then wash the soiled or greasy piece; it is magical and requires little labor.

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